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SUNDAY EXCURSION  
December 18, 1921  
**\$3.00**  
Leaving New York, W. 23d St., 8:17 A. M.; Jersey City, 8:30 A. M.; Philadelphia, 9:15 A. M.; Broad St., Newark, 8:47 A. M.; Elizabeth, 9:16 A. M.; Returning leave Philadelphia (Reading Terminal), 8:00 P. M. Tickets good only on special train date for which issued.

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**BUILDERS' TRUSTS NOT HALTED BY JAIL**  
Lockwood Evidence Shows Same Old Practices Are Common.  
**TILE SETTERS DEFIANT**  
Combine Called as Tight as Before Prison Sentences Were Imposed.  
**BRICKLAYERS \$17 A DAY**  
Start at \$10, but Increase Demands at Each Floor, Says Contractor.

Two witnesses, the first a builder, testifying freely, even eagerly; the second a union plumber, testifying more reluctantly, gave evidence yesterday that caused Samuel Untermyer and the members of the Lockwood legislative committee on housing to wonder if the committee's disclosures and the convictions and prison sentences resulting were, after all, materially operative to relieve the housing crisis. A third witness, a builder of moderate priced houses, told the committee conditions were getting worse instead of better; that he had intended to start 400 houses to sell at \$8,500, but that in the last few months he had come to the conclusion that he would not be able to sell at that figure. Testimony was presented to show that members of the Tile, Grate and Mantel Association, four of whose members after pleas of guilty in the Federal courts, received heavy fines and prison sentences two weeks ago, still exercised a rigid monopoly in the tile industry. Fred Degan, secretary of the plumbers' union, testified that William H. Chapman, who was convicted of coercion in connection with the activities of John T. Hettrick, and who was only recently released from prison, where he was sent on an indeterminate sentence, never has been removed as a business agent of the plumbers' organization and that the organization paid his salary all the time he was in prison. Chapman is under additional indictments charging extortion, and the testimony that he was again active in the affairs of the plumbers' union caused Mr. Untermyer to announce that he would try him upon one of the later indictments at the earliest possible date. Hyman L. Morse of Ginsberg & Morse, Brooklyn builders, came with other Kings county men to tell of con-

ditions in the construction business there. "How about the tile setters?" Mr. Untermyer asked, having in mind the fact that Federal Judge William C. Van Fleet recently had imposed the first prison sentences for violations of the anti-trust law exposed by the committee upon four prominent members of that craft. "Why," exclaimed Mr. Morse, "would say that the combination among the tile setting contractors is worse than the union. One man will give you a bid and all the rest will figure 15 or 20 per cent. higher. If one man gives you a figure the other fellow will not get anywhere near it." "Is that true since we sent four of them to prison?" "Yes, sir. It is still so." "How do you know?" asked Mr. Untermyer, plainly surprised. Mr. Morse explained that only last week he had met a tile setting contractor in a Brooklyn restaurant; that he had asked him where the tile men were fined but not sent to prison were going to get the \$125,000 to pay their fines. He was told, he said, that the national association had a fund of \$14,000 that might be used, but that the rest of the money would be raised somehow. "I asked him," the witness continued, "whether the tile contractors had a meeting last week. He said that they had. I wanted to know where, because I had the intention of coming here and letting the committee know. He told me they met, but he would not tell me where." "The four who are in prison didn't meet, too, did they?" Mr. Untermyer asked.

**Believes More Should Be in Jail.**  
"That is the trouble," the witness complained; "if they were all there they would not be meeting now." Henry Kornblum of the Ocean Garden Development Company of Brooklyn, builders of one and two family houses, who has just completed eight and has erected almost 1,000 dwellings in the last eight years, thought conditions might be worse next spring instead of better. He complained chiefly of the agreement between contractors and the unions by which it is provided that if one contractor falls down on a job the owner cannot go to another contractor and have him finish the work, but must have it done by the unions at day labor rates. Sometimes they have to stick to an unsatisfactory man and let him finish the job. "And if he falls what do you do?" Mr. Untermyer asked.

"When we are up against it. The costs mount up and the building is tied up indefinitely. The builders are not all angels, but at times we have contractors who are as good as dead." "And that adds largely to the cost of building?" "Yes, sir. At the present time we are building small houses to sell for \$8,500, where a poor man can live. We had intended to start 400, as we bought land in Brooklyn. But I am afraid it will be impossible to sell them for \$8,500 because of the additions in cost." Mr. Kornblum told the committee he

had to pay bricklayers \$12 and \$15 a day and that he had just finished a job where he had to pay them \$15 a day, although the wage scale is \$10. The bricklayers do not call general strikes any more. They may start work at \$10, then ask for \$12 when they get up to the second floor, \$14 at the fourth and so on. Workmen no longer ask the wages paid, he said, but ask: "How much above the wages will you pay?" Several other Brooklyn builders corroborated this testimony. Joseph I. Aaron said he had to pay \$15 a day to plasterers to get a Brooklyn theatre finished.

The builders' chief complaint was over the agreement between the bricklayers and the contractors which provides that all material, such as brick, sand, cement, lime, &c., used by them must be purchased through the contractor. This, they said, meant an extra profit for him of sometimes as much as 15 per cent. In addition, it was said, it frequently meant skimping in quality and quantity.

Christian G. Norman, chairman of the board of governors of the Building Trades Employers Association, told the committee that Mayor Hylan's award of \$10 a day to the bricklayers when he acted as arbitrator in the strike of 1920 had been responsible for an increase of \$1 a day in 125 building trades, which has cost the building industry \$37,500,000 a year in New York city. Mr. Norman told of how the metallic lathers compel the payment of "waiting time" when material used is not fabricated on the job, but at a plant or factory. They argue that the installation of new machinery has deprived them of work they are entitled to and claim the compensation as a result.

The painters' organization—District Council No. 9—has a regulation as far as Brooklyn is concerned. A painter in Manhattan may use a brush five inches wide, but when he goes to Brooklyn he may not use one more than 4½ inches wide. This reduces the amount of work done. Only one helper is allowed to two plumbers. He carries the tools, but he may not use tools while the plumber is using them. It was brought out that the wood lathers have an agreement with the contractors that provides that if a builder starts with one lathing contractor he is tied up to him for the rest of his business life. No other contractor will bid on a job, or if he does bid makes his figures so high as to be prohibitive.

**LIQUOR CARGO SOUGHT IN CHRISTMAS TREES**  
SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 14. — United States customs officers who were here to-day said they were searching for a large shipment of whiskey alleged to have been hidden in Christmas trees shipped from Canada to Scranton. The officials said several thousand gallons had been secreted in carloads of the trees. While the shipment was traced to Scranton neither the trees nor the whiskey have been located, they said.

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**MAINE SOCIETY DINNER WILL BE HELD TO-NIGHT**  
Many to Attend Annual Event at Delmonico's.

The annual dinner of the Maine Society of New York, a function at which former residents of Maine who have become representative New Yorkers gather to renew friendships, will be held to-night at Delmonico's. Many table reservations have been made, indicating a hearty interest in the affair. The arrangements are in charge of William L. Fyle of Glen Ridge, N. J. Among the speakers will be William E. Borah, United States Senator from Idaho; Charles M. Schwab and Augustus Thomas, playwright. Frank A. Munsey, president of the society, will be toastmaster.

**HELD IN BAIL AS PICKPOCKET.**  
Adjournment in the case of Harry Davis of 42 West 117th street, accused of being a pickpocket, was refused yesterday by Magistrate Peter A. Hattling in Yorkville Court, who held the defendant in \$10,000 bail for the Grand Jury. The case had been put over three times. Davis had been at liberty under bond of \$2500 given by the New Amsterdam Casualty Company. He was charged with grand larceny, it being alleged that on December 3 on an elevated station he seized the pocketbook of Paul Faulhaber of 318 Thirteenth avenue, Long Island City.

**JOHN FORSYTHE**  
20 WEST 34TH STREET  
(ADJOINING WALDORF-ASTORIA)  
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**SHIRTS AND NECKWEAR**  
Women shoppers, particularly, are invited to purchase Christmas gifts for men at liberal reductions in a shop devoted exclusively to men's furnishings, men's tastes and men's preferences.  
**At Extraordinary Price Concessions**  
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The highest grades of French, English and Scotch woven madras of a character found only in the finest made-to-order shirts usually selling at \$5 and \$6. Included are laundered-cuff shirts, always associated with gentlemen and fine taste. Choicest patterns to select from, including whites—also finest domestic fabrics.  
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White Broadcloth Shirts of unusually fine quality; also other attractive weaves with white satin stripes. An acceptable and appreciated Christmas gift. Were priced to \$7.50. Included are fine custom-tailored silk shirts of exceptionally fine Silk Shirting. The unusually varied patterns afford wide latitude for choice. Previously sold up to \$9.00.  
**FORSYTHE'S EXCLUSIVE NECKWEAR**  
No gift will more readily win his appreciation  
**1.65 95c**  
Comprising Swiss and Italian as well as some of America's finest silks. Beautiful moires and a wealth of other handsome patterns that will appeal to the particular man. Regularly \$2.50. The silks are beautiful and enduring; the needling faultless and the values beyond anything possible in years. A host of attractive patterns. A really sensible gift. Regularly \$1.50.  
**2.35**  
Handsome cravats created of exquisite foreign silks—artistic color combinations. A Gift that affords as much joy to the receiver as to the giver. Formerly selling at \$3.50.

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The coatings are noteworthy for quality and for richness of pattern. Largely double-faced woollens in shades of brown, grey and heather mixtures.  
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**At \$249** Coats of fleecy fabrics in green and brown heather mixtures. Lined with northern muskrat. Collars of beaver or otter.  
**Fatima Cigarettes, 200 for \$1.84**  
**Piedmont Cigarettes, 200 for \$1.39**  
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No More Than 5 Cartons to One Customer.  
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Model "B," a phonograph with 3-spring motor. Cabinet is 50 inches high, with width in proportion. Space for eleven record albums.  
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